## FAMED FACES SEEN ON CAPITAL STREETS.

Celebrities Met on Washington Thoroughfares.

HABITS OF NOTED PERSONS.

The President Is Both a Rider and a Walker-Minister Wu an Automo. bilist. While the Supreme Court "Hoofs It" Up Pennsylvania Ave.

The streets of Washington, with the advent of the social season, are beginning to present to the curious eye those wellknown figures which are intimately connected with public events and the affairs of the nation. The President, members of his Cabinet, judges, Senators, Congressmen, military and naval heroes, and members of the Corps Diplomatique, are frequently seen walking, driving, or riding glong the principal thoroughfares.

# The President on Horseback

President Roosevelt is a great horseback rider, and almost every fine afternoon is seen by the citizens of Mount Pleasant cantering along Fourteenth Street extended. He has eschewed everything pertaining to the "rough rider," and is a very conventional-looking, plainly attired gentleman. He sometimes varies his equestrics exercise by walking, going along with a rapid, swirging gait.

Long a Good Walker. Several members of the Cabinet have long been familiar to pedestrians. Secretary Long can be seen every day trudging down to the department, carrying in one hand a green bag such as Boston lawyers affect. Every day at noon Secretary Hay waiks out across Lafayette Square to his fine mansion that froms the White House in order to get his frugal lunch of butterwilk and hoecake. Mr. Hay is debonair, and is fond of taking a stroll along New Hampshire Avenue and Sixteenth Street. He has been known, when in the mood for riding, to employ one of those backs driven by black jehus, the dilapidation of which would put to shame the famous "One Horse Shay." Root, Wilson, Hitchcock, and Attorney General Griggs are all

Admiral Schley has been a marked and interesting figure upon the streets of Washington ever since the affair at Santiago. On the fine Sunday afternoons of this fall, he has been seen strolling along Massachusetts Avenue, usually ac-campanied by his wife, a pleasant looking lady of the brunette type. The Ad miral is always faultlessly groomed, and frequently stops in the course of his walk to speak to some of his numerous friends. He is fond, too, of walking along the street, through the shopping dis-trict, and looking in at the show-windows.

Dewey's High Steppers. Admiral Dewey is often seen on F Street, too. The hero of Manila drives a fine team of high-stepping horses, seated aloft on a high carriage and accompanied only by a man in livery. In this turnout he has attended the meetings of the Schley Court of Enquiry.

Lord Pauncefote, unlike his predeces sor, Sir Edward Thornton, is not a walkist. The latter was not content to prome-nade the thoroughfares of the city, but explored the country round about for many miles, with no aid or companion but a stick and his own athletic vigor. Lord Pauncefote's daughters are said to be expert bicycle riders, literally "scorching" along the asphalt, and the dignified rep entative of Great Britain came as near this exercise as he conveniently could by adopting the tricycle as a means of locomotion latterly, however, he has largely confined himself to the carriage. He is, indeed, a great sufferer from the gout, and is sometimes seen limping with

### Minister Wu an Automobilist.

for adopting new ideas, is, of the whole foreign contingent, the most ardent devotee of the motor vehicle. The noted Chinaman is an ardent automobilist, and is not often seen walking, but when he does adopt that method of locomotion he wings along with an air of glorious and lofty independence. He is strikingly dif-ferent in mien from the other members of the Chinese legation, who are remarksble for their garb of bright-colored silks. Most of the other Oriental diplomats who have adopted the garb of the Occident, are frequently seen upon the street; they have fallen so completely in touch with surroundings in every respect that appear rather more at home than

When Congress and the Supreme Court meet next mon't many well-known personalities among the legislators and chief jurists of the land will be seen again on Washington streets. Every afternoon after the adjournment of the Court, a squad of justices four abreast starts from the Capitol to walk up Penn-sylvania Avenue. This group is composed of Harlan, Brewer, Brown and McKenna Some times they are joined by Peckham or White. They often select the south of the Avenue, as it is less frequented than the other, and their formation is

less likely to be broken.

Harlan is the athletic member of the court. He is passionately fond of golf. and is well known on the Chevy Chas

Senator Platt's Bodyguard.

Senator Platt of New York, in whose appearance there is a singularly strong mixture of acumen and decrepitude, is often attended, by reason of the latter attribute, by a stalwart attendant, who sees that the Senator's legs obey the dic-

tates of his head, and carry him where he really wants to go. Senator Hanna's favorite lounging place, when not at the Capitol, is in the lobby of the Arlington Hotel, and almost any evening he can be seen there talking earnestly with some of the men who are close in the councils of the Administration

### Hanna Much in Vogue.

It has been said that Hanna sees more men of all sorts and conditions in the course of a day, when Congress is in full swing, than any man in this city, the President alone excepted. He can rarely be caught alone, and he drives much more frequently than he walks. He will take a carriage from the Arlington to the White House, only a block away, and generally, it may be premised, he will, during the coming session, have someone with him whom he is carrying to the Executive Mansion to meet the new President. Although Hanns rarely speaks in the Senate, he can talk effectively when he wishes, and is one of the cleverest after-dinner speakers in Washington. The Gridiron Club has not given a dinner since he entered the Senate at which he has not been a guest and at which he has not made an oratorical hit. What he says on such occasions is always witty, perti-nent, with a large dash of "Attic sait."

Next to Hanna, Fairbanks of Indiana

necticut is one of the old Congressional landmarks, and is probably well known, sight at lease, to most natives of this city. Cockrell might pose for a portrait of Uncle Sam. He looks and dresses like a countryman in Congress, and no man in Congress cares so little for mere personal appearance. He disdains car-riages, and braves all kinds of weather. The open street car is his favorite means of traveling, and, on the bitterest day in winter, he will be seen curled up on a ses, his coat collar up about his ears.

Tom Reed of Maine and Elsewhere. Tom Reed is one of the old-timers, who. though no longer actively connected with public life, occasionally makes a descent pon the Capital, notably to argue a case efore the Supreme Court. One can fancy him looking in for a moment on the House and contemplating, with that peculiar twinkle in his eye, the scene in which he once played so preminent a part. Reed gave a flavor to Congressional proceedings with his dry humor, which quatity ustrated in the following anecdote, Choate and another gentleman congregated together. In the course of conversation Cheate chanced to say that he never drank, swore, or used to-baceo in his life "I wish I could say that," exclaimed the unnamed member of the trio. "You can," said Reed; "Choute

Elihu Root, Secretary of War, is often seen upon the street. Mr. Root is slender, active, and preternaturally grave; when seen by an interviewer he very politely listens to all that the newspaper man has to say.

Among the well-known figures on F Street who will be missed this senson is the Portuguese Minister, who, it is understood, is to be replaced. Santo-Thyrso, who was probably the greatest "swell" in Washington, and promended the shopping district regularly between the hours of 11 and 12 a.

The familiar figures of official life, however, are ever changing, and new ones rising in their stead, and, to use a trite phrase, "so the world goes on."

# SURROUNDED WITH MANY SERVANTS.

RICH MEN AND THEIR VALETS

Hooley, the Promoter, Had a Corps of Over One Thousand to Dress Him and Wait on Him-Many Get Enormous Salaries,

Do you find the superintendence of servants troublesome? Do you live in a hotel in consequence and openly display pity and superiority for such of your friends old can write, read, and be very well record. as bow to the tyranny of butlers and cocks? What should you think then of the peace of mind of the man or woman who demanded a personal suite of fifty

The Marquis of Anglesey was the other day, for instance, robbed of \$150,000 worth of jewels by his third valet. The reading public was, of course, greatly distressed that the marquis should have met with a loss flut is was infinitely more. "If any divines or their relicts have complete sets of manuscript sermons and forced to the course of the co interested in the fact that he employed anything so mysterious as a

As a matter of fact, not only third, but tourth, fifth, and even sixth valets are not infrequently to be found nowadays in the retinue of a wealthy man-about-town, while, of course, every gilded youth with any pretensions to "form" also retain permanently the services of a special private haiddresser, who, by the way, he invariably designates as his "I believe I could furnish all the no-

try mansion, half a score are not now ensidered too many

the zenith of his meteoric career—during these twenty years." the autumn of 1897, that is to say-he was tallow chandler. Strange to say, Wu Ting-fang, who is army of 1,000 servants. He then lived for representative of a nation not remarkable a time at the Midland Grand Hotel, where he rented the entire first floor, paying \$1, 500 a week for the privilege, and his per colfieurs, and seven secretaries, four of whom were continually engaged in reading, investigating, and answering the 200 and odd begging letters which constituted

his daily average.

The Duchess of Devonshire is credited with commanding a bigger army of serv-ants than any other living English woman. Her grace owns eight magnificent country seats and town houses, a chateau in France, and a villa on the Riviera, and at all of these complete establishments are kept up. The duchess is an execulent housekeper and exercises a close super-vision over her various staffs of dependents. She frequently plays chess or other games with them or reads aloud to them in the servants' hall, while visitors at Devonshire house, Piccadilly, are often asked by their hostess to play or sing to

In this her grace is only following the example set by Lady Aberden, another large employer of this species of labor. Lady Aberdeen's interests in her servants Governor General of Canada an Ottawa society leader was invited to dine en On her arrival the hostess en plained: "This is Haddo house night, when we all dine with the servants in their hall. The butler will take you in to dinner and the principal chef will take me." But the visitor bluntly declined the honor and stalked out of the house.

### He Has Five Valets.

The Duke of Rutland, who is a dandy of the old school (he was born in 1818) employs five valets, to each of whom is alloted a distinct set of duties. His graco, strolling slowly down the shady side of Pail Mell during the season is a sight not

easily forgotten.

Among living men the Czar is said to employ the greatest number of domestics. Prior to the explosion in the Winter Palace, in 1880, some 1.800 servants resided within the precincts of this palace city alone, but following on that tragedy there was on official investigation which resulted in nearly half of them being dismissed Some queer facts came to light during the progress of the enquiry. Scores of me-nials were discovered whose work no one could define, and whom no one had ever

seen doing anything.
One crone, who claimed to have been nurse to the Emperor Paul, had installed herself upon the flat roof of the palace, where, in an out-of-the-way corner she had built not only a shanty for herself, but a sort of outhouse wherein the com-missioners discovered a cow, a sheep, and four pigs. The number of domestics now dwelling within the walls of the Czar's

The head cook receives \$50,060 a year and there are six other subordinate knight of the apron whose salaries range between \$5,000 and \$7,500 apiece. Altogether his Imperial Majesty has about 6,000 personal attendants in his emp' y whom he dis-burses to in the shape of wages close on to \$500,000 every year. Newport dwellings long since became

Many of these are very highly paid

"mansions" instead of country houses and the enormous number of servants em-ployed in them is largely responsible for the increased magnificence of the establishments.

The order of precedence among the will be probably the most striking figure in the coming Congress. His tall, athletic figure is often seen upon the street. tor he is a great walker. Platt of Conheld to as in any army.—Denver Times.

## EARLY USERS OF PRINTERS' INK

Date of the First Newspaper "Ad' in Dispute.

REFERRED TO HORSE THEFT.

Its Claim to Priority, However, Not Universally Conceded-A New Book

The question as to which was the first advertisement to appear in a newspaper printed in the English language recently came up for discussion between two Washington collectors, who ultimately came to the conclusion that this interesting matter cannot be decided with any degree of certainty. In an early number of a paper called the "Impartial Intelligeneer," published in the year 1648, appears an advertisement referring to the theft of two horses, and this has been commonly quoted as the first. A certain gentleman, however, recently claimed that he had in his possession a copy of "Mecurius Civicus," or "London's Intelligencer," printed August 11, 1643, which contains an advertisement of a book on the "Sovereign Power of Parliament," and this antedates the horse theft advertisement five years. After the appearance of made only at rare intervals. By him, the two were in some way conn slow decrees the practice of invoking the printer's aid gradually became prevalent, until at the beginning of the eighteenth century the germ of advertising, as it is now understood and seen in the modern newspaper, became fairly developed.

Quaint Early "Ads." In the "Observator Reformed," a London journal, of September 10, 1704, which inserted advertisements of eight lines for a shilling, and at the same time became through its editor the medium of communication between advertisors, a series of notices appeared somewhat after, or rather before, those enticing announcements so eagerly sought after by the nu persons on the lookout for bar-Here are a few quaintly worded

advertisements from this sheet:

ommended, she is willing he should serve some lady or gentleman."
"I want a cook-maid for a merchant." "I sell chocolate made of the best nuts who demanded a personal suite of fifty persons? Yet there are many fine ladies and lordly gentlemen who are surrounded by an army of servants every day of their lives.

I sell choocolate mane of the best fluid, without spice or perfume, and with vinelloes and spice, from four to ten shillings the pound, and I kmcz them to be a great helper of bad atomachs and restorative to weak people, and I'll insure to the best fluid.

for their goodness."
"If any will sell a free estate, within upon the Epistles and Gospels, the Cate-chisms or Festivals, I can help to a cus-

"A fair house in Eustcheap, next to the Flouer-de-lis, now in the tenure of a smith, with a fair yard, laid with free stone, and a vault underneath, with a cellar under the shop, done with the same stone, is to be sold. I have the disposal of it."

"I believe I could furnish all the no-Where, for instance, a decade or more ago, four or five footmen would have been thought sufficient for any ordinary coun-

"Mr. David Rose, chionyeon and manmidwife. Hves at the first brick house on Mr. Rooley's Servants.

When Mr. Hooley, for example, was at the right hand in Gunyard, Hounds ditch, near Aldgate, London. I have known him

> "If any want all kind of necessaries for corps, or funerals, I can help to one who does assure me he will use them kindly: and whoever can keep their corps till they get to London, and have a coffin set down, may have them afterward kept

> any reasonable time. "About forty miles from London is a schoolmaster, has had such success with boys, as there are almost forty ministers and schoolmasters that were his scholars His wife also teaches girls lacemakit price is £18 to £11 the year, with a pair f sheets and one spoon; to be returned, desired; coaches and other conveniences pass every day withit half a mile of the house, and 'tis but an easy day's journey to or from London."

"I know of several men whose friends would gladly have them matched, which I'll endsavor to do, as from time to time I shall hear of such whose circumstances are likely to agree, and I'll assure such as will come to me it shall be done with all the bonor and secrecy imaginable. Their own parents shall not manage it more to their satisfaction, and the more comes to me the better I shall be able to serve 'em."

### Early American Advertisements.

In the same year that the above ancouncement appeared in the tor" (1704), John Campbell, of Boston, in publishing the first number of the first successful American newspaper, the "Boston News Letter," advertised for advertisements, and gave circulation to the first newspaper advertisements in this country, as follows: This 'News Letter' is to be continued

Weekly, and all persons who have any Houses, Lands, Tenements, Farms, Ships, Vessels, Goods, Wares, or Merchandises etc., to be Sold or Let, or servants Runaway, or Goods Stole or Lost, may hav the same inserted at a Reasonable Rate, from Twelve Pence, to Five Shillings, and not to exceed: Who may agree with John Campbel Postmaster of Boston This appeal of the editor and pi advertiser in this country appears to have met with but faint response. Many suc-ceeding numbers of the "News Letter" contained but two or three advertisments, and, indeed, a similar dearth ev dently afflicted all the early colonia newspapers, until wealth gradually accu but as wants multiplied, the habit of advertising became established. and the fact that it could be made in many instances, a source of profit and advantage, was at last so clearly demonstrated, that British newspapers, shortly ofter the Revolutionary era, noted with surprise the extensive advertising pairon-

ge of the American journals.

It may be said that it has only been in omparatively recent years that the univell recognized, and it may be premised

## A Tax on Windows.

When somebody mentioned in Jonathan Swift's hearing that the air of ireland was very healthy, he was begged to keep stent or England would tax it, as it had verything else that was good for anyhing in the island. A like spirit seems to permeate the taxing powers of France. There little or nothing escapes attention of a person puts up an awning it is taxed. A tax is laid on tables, chairs, plants flowers in front of a residence. poultry, fish, and other forms of food are taxed when brought into a rowa, and every window and door in the whole nine million of houses, great and small, in the country, has to pay tribute to the ever-open mouth of the tax office.

### UNCLE TITUS DISCOVERY. What Comes of Holding Too Advance

ed Ideas. My Uncle Titus is a gentleman some what prone to the acceptance of new deas. Indeed, it deems as if he invited them to accept him, and they usually do.

During their possession it has often gone hard with Uncle Titus. There was the time; dur ny his youth, when apostles of the Oneida Community, or something of that nature, got hold of him and almost converted him to the doctrines of Tennessee Claffin and Victoria Woodhull; but the advent of Aunt Maria Announcement in 1643-A Few crisis in his life when he wanted to give diverted his attention. There was another Quaint "Want Ads," of Long Ago. away his property and wait for the end of the world; but the judgment day did not come on schedule time and after it was all over Aunt Maria had the farm

in her own name. For the most part, however, the ideas which have at one time or another owned Uncle Titus have caused nothing worse than a slight inconvenience to the family and general interest among the neighbors One of the advantages of living in Amer-ica is that persons of Uncle Titus' tem-perament are encouraged to make the most of themselves instead of being sent to fileria, and it makes life interesting After awhite my Uncle Titus gave niracles and went in for science. He plained that everything is governed by

law in this and other universes, and that the course of human events can be fig-ured out with the matematical accuracy of a problem on a chessboard. After he finished transcendentalism, and panthe-ism, and theosophy, and sinte-writing, and spiritualism, and socialism, and palm-istry, he went in for natural law. It seemed to relieve his mind. He found a ment five years. After the appearance of these early advertisements, similar great deal of comfort in explaining all kinds of things, from sunspots to why announcements were for a time the butter would not come. According to ted, but nobody ever could find out Just where the string was tied. The queerest thing about it all seemed to be that there was nothing to do but to let matters take their course, just as if one did not know what the trouble was. Aunt Martin said that if she knew what was the matter with her squash bed she believed could have better luck next year; and then Uncle Titus pounced on her for saying that there was any such thing as luck; it was all natural law. Sam Perkins thought that if my uncle had ever played poker he would know differently. They went to Chautauqua that year

and Uncle Titus was in his element. There was a solemn looking man in broadcloth, with a white muffler, among the boarders, and Uncle Titus singled him out as a kindred spirit. My uncles eyes began to get bright, and his hands moved nervously. He started a conversation be-fore very long, and drifted it around to psychology.

You see," said Uncle Titus, working his favorite gestures, when we come to understand the spiritual laws which gov-ern the universe, life will be rendered much simpler, and many of the problems which perplex humanity will be solved Now, this question of marriage, for in-

ance—" The Bandolphs drew nearer. They realixed that a great and fine conversation was going on, and that they ought not to miss any of it. "Marriage," quoth Uncle Titus, "should be determined by spiritual affinity; and the spiritual affinity shows itself in a thousand little features of the body, which are as plain as print—I say as plain as print to the noul who can read them aright. Now, a woman with dark hair, dark eyes, and slender figure should never marry a man of similar p characteristics, because, although may be a certain superficial affinity, they will radically disagree. Both are too much inclined to dumand perfection in others, too much devoted to the ideal. The first little rift within the lute—it may be nothing more than an underdone

Mrs. Randolph began to cry.
"Will arouse irritability in the husband, and he will exhibit a violent and ungov-

ernable temper, whereas "Mr. Handolph, "what in the world is the matter?" "Oh, it's all true, it's all true," sobbed Mrs. Randolph, "only the chop was a steak and it was bu-u-rnt! And you know what you said, and how little you controlled yourself, and-and-and-

Randolph muttered something under his breath which did not sound as if he had of one door and slammed it, and his wife went out of the other with her handker-

chief to her eyes.
"I did not expect to find so good an il-lustration," said Uncle Titus, placidly, 'Now, there are certain marks by which the degenerate can be recognized. The ear, for example, is pointed. The eye-brows are of this configuration"—waving his fingers in the air. "The complexion is sallow, the hair straight and course, the

sposition received and cullen."
"He's not! exclaimed Mrs. Evans, in-"My boy, is not in the least sullen, and what is a degenerate, I should like to know?"
"A degenerate," answered Uncle Titus,

with a seraphic smile, is a person with undeveloped criminal traits, or imbecile. It is from the ranks of these unfortunates way all such children should be taken for their parents and-"

Mrs. Evans rose majestically, and start-ed to say something. She was forestalled by the solemn man in broadcloth, who addressed Uncle Titus with an air of a son who has something to say which is really needing to be said. "Mr. Tunstail," said be. "I do not think

you recognize me, but I used to know you a great many years ago. My name is Silas Turner. If I remember rightly, your father and mother were thin people with dark hair and eyes. And if you will go and look in the glass you will find that you have the ears, the eye, the eyebrow, and the nose which you have been describing. Now you, as a degenerate-

"Wh-wh-what?" exclaimed my Uncle Titus. Then he rushed to the mirror and gazed at it as if he would read its inmost soul. When he turned away he looked very meek, and he used the speech of his

Wall, Sl," he said. "I calculate you're It took the rest of the week for Uncle Titus to work himself up to the point where he could get interested in anything remotely resembling a theory. But he came away from Chautauqua a Christian

### He Smoked Despite the Queen. (London News.)

Queen Victoria half the greatest objecion to smoking, and would not allow a moking room in any of the royal palaces until comparatively recently. On one occasion, after being hospitably received at Windsor Castle, Bishop Phillips Brooks was shown to his room, and soon pro-ceeded to light his accusioned cigar. Presently the smoke reached the nosrils of a custodian somewhere not away, who came to the door and asked the

guest not to smoke, as it was forbidden. Bishop Brooks went into the corridor and continued smoking thers. The custodian again begged him to desist. The hishop went back to his room and pon the balcony, and resumed his thinking that he was now in the

Again the custodian come, this time ng through the Bishop's room, and Smoking is not permitted, sir, in any

part of Windsor Castle."

Once more he disappeared, and Brooks, who gave up a cigar with great reluctance when he had once lighted it, returned to happy thought occurred to him

There was an open fireplace in his coom. The Bishop lay down on his back on the floor, put his head up into the chira and began to smoke there. This he was undisturbed. Before the s of the eigar had betrayed him, now the smoke went up the chimney—which is what chimneys are for. The eight was finished in peace.

## WOMEN ENGAGED IN ASTRONOMY

Good Work Done by Them Home and Abroad.

PROGRESS IN THE SCIENCE.

Many Members of the Gentle Sex Earn Reputations for Important Computations and Observations-Their Field of Work.

The American woman has become a decided factor in the study of astron omy. This fact is demonstrated by the number of members of the gentler ser engaged in the astronomical depart ments of the great American universities and employed as mathematicians in the Nautical Almanac Office in this

Considerable interest in this subject was aroused by the announcement a few days ago that Miss Anna Winlock, of the Harvard Observatory staff, had collaborated with Simon Newcomb in computing the orbit of a newly found

### asteroid. Work of Sophia Brake.

Among the first devotees of stellar science after the revival of civilization in Europe four or five centuries ago were Sophia Brahe (1556-1643, Maria Chuitz (1610-1664), and Elizabeth, second wife of Hevelius. Of the first very little is known beyond the circumstance that she was a sister of the great astronomber, Tycho Brahe. Cunitz, al-though she married an amateur astron-omer and derived some inspiration from him, really exhibited much original mathematical talent. She com-puted tables, which were a simplifica-tion of Kepler's, but inasmuch as she made no use of logarithms her task was more difficult than it would have been otherwise. Hevelius, a wealthy amature, residing in Silesia, undertook a gaged in the business a handsome profit.

"Many a rich merchant of today has catalogue. His wife assisted him, and published some of his results after his death. She named a constellation "the Shield of Sobieski," after a King of

Three more modern, of not more con spicuous, figures in the realm of as-tronomy are Mary Somerville, Caro-ine Herschel and Maria Mitchell. dary Somerville, whose maiden name was Fairfax, and who was related to was Fairfax, and who was related to George Washington's mother, was born in Scotland near the close of the year 1789. She was almost as versatile as Hypatia. Her most famous work, per-haps, was an adaptation of La Place's "Celestial Mechanics" to the compre-hension of a large number of students. It was from the great Frenchman she received the compliment that she was the only woman who ever understood the only woman who ever understood him. John Couch Adams, one of the discoverers of the planet Neptune, says that he derived the hint which led to his computations from reading Mary Somerville's "Connection of the Phy-sical Sciences."

### Discovered Seven Comets.

ocal Athenaeum. With a small teleand other women famous for intellec-

tion is made up largely of amateurs, and its membership now includes a number of women. The observations proach in value those of professional astronomers. One of the best photo-graphs of the total eclipse of the sun taken in India two or three years ago was secured by Mrs. E. Walter Maunder, an amateur. The most prominen women in the ranks of English astron omers today, however, are Lady Hug gins and Miss Agnes M. Clarke. Th former is the wife of the venerable spectroscopist, Sir William Huggins, and in all published reports of his researches he shares the credit with Lady Huggins. Miss Clarke, a native of Ireland, and now nearly sixty years old, was engaged in observational work at the Cape of Good Hops Observatory in the Cape of Good Hope Observatory is a 1888. But she is chiefly known as a writer, and a charming writer, too. She has a wonderful faculty of digestShe has a wonderful facu al reports of original investigators and

omen have of late been led into obrvational and mathematical pursuits in connection with astronomy. One of them, Dorothea Klumpke, has been lent to France for more than a dozen years. She was born in California, and has two gisters, one of whom excels in art and the other in the practice of medicine. Miss Klumpke has been connected with the observatory of Paris in one capacity or another since 1887. The thesis which won her a doctorate was on the rings of Saturn. She is now at f the heavens, and has five assistants

Coast who is conspicuous for astronom-cal work is Rose O'Halloran, who came

subdivides itself into the registration of the stars proper and of their spec-tra. The latter facilitates the classifiration of the stars according to their imagined. some of the plates which come under her eye she has discovered stors that were not known before. Mrs. Fleming of Scotch birth; taught in Dundee a 1871 to 1876, and has been attached lice. o the Harvard staff since 1879. Among her dozen assistants is a nice the late Commander Maury, in

charge of the Naval Observatory in Washington from 1844 to 1861. Miss Maury is an attractive talker on astronomical topics. Another of Mrs. Fleming's assistants is Miss Anna Winlock, whose special gifts are mathematical, and who performs her duties in a modest unpresentions (asship). in a modest, unpretentious fashion. She is the daughter of Prof. Joseph Winlock, at one time in charge of the "Nautical Almanae," later occupant of the chair of mathematics in the Naval Academy, and for several years directhe doctor ronred.

Ten or fifteen years ago, when Prof Newcomb wanted a computer, and held a competitive examination for a \$1.200 more?" herth, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Brown part of berth, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Brown Davis easily beat a dozen men rivals.

# THE OLD HATS.

Those Left at the Shops Are Often Sold Again. "Shall I send the old hat home, sir?"

asked the clerk in the big furnishing store. The customer, who had just bought a handsome derby and slipped it on his head, looked at the discarded article. "No," he said, carelessly, "I guess no It's all shiny around the edges. Needn't send it. It would just stay in the box and take up room in my closet, for I'd

never wear it again."
"Cigar money," softly said the clerk to
a friend, as the customer hurried away. 'What becomes of the hat now?" asked

the friend. "It buys me cigars," said the clerk, complacently. "In some stores it wouldn't do me any good. It and all other hats not taken away by customers would be given to the drivers of the delivery wagons. But here the house lets its clerks make a little extra money. "Once a week a bushelman will come around to this store, looking for old hats.

I'll give him all I have collected, and he'll give me on an average 15 cents apiece for them. I get a dozen or more hats in the course of the week, and, you see, this keeps me in smoking material.

"When the bushelman has made the rounds of all the stores where they let

him do business he takes the hats over to a shop on the east side. There they are taken to pieces; that is, the silk ribbon and the silk hand are taken off and the sweathand is removed. New material is put on, the hat is thoroughly cleaned, and if you can tell it from new you are a wonder.
"The leather for the sweathand and

the very small quantity of slik for the band and the rim edges cost only a few cents. When the hat is placed in the store windows it will sell for two dollars. Many of these refurnished hats are sen South and sold to the 'hands' plantations.

"In addition to this industry, the 'old clo' man' has a field of his own. He will stop you on the street and offer to buy all your old cast-off suits. He pays you a ridiculously small price, and you take it. for you would throw the stuff away did he not buy it. Trousers and coats and other articles receive treatment like the hats, and when they arrive in the South

# THE TRAFFIC IN FALSE TRESSES.

HAIR GROWN FOR THE MARKET.

Belgium and Germany, While France and Italy Send Those of Darker Shade.

"Where does the human hair one sees in the windows of the ladies' hairdressers come from?" is a question which has probably occurred to some persons before now. As a rule, the women of this country do not sell their hair. There Caroline Herschel (1750-1848) discov is, however, a large demand here for this red no less than seven comets and article, to make those fictitious hiraute published several catalogues of stars adornments which are seen in the windows and neblace. Maria Mitchell was a native of Nantucket, and while yet a young woman became librarian of the pounds of human hair are required yearly pounds of human hair are required yearly focal Athenaeum. With a small telescope, which had belonged to her father, she scrutinized the skies for years, in 1845 she discovered a comet. That continent of Europe, where women of the event led to many recognitions of her event led to many recognitions of her skill from foreign as well as American sources. The King of Denmark sent hands of agents, sant out by large firms at | P Paris. These agents, going chiefly to the

Cropped Heads in Brittany. A gentleman, while traveling in Brittany, saw much of this singular haircropping going on. As the women in that province all wear close-fitting caps, the difference between the cropped and the uncropped was not so perceptible as it otherwise would have been. The general price is said to vary from about one franc to five france for a head of hair, half a pound to a pound in weight, but choice specimens occasionally command ore than their weight in silver, owing

tain them.
It is understood that the traffic is comen know that there is a market for euch a commodity. One instance of a judicrous kind occurred in a police court some years ago. The court was thronged by a number of poor women, who seemed excited and uncomfortable and who whispered among themselves as to who should be the spokeswoman to tell the tale which all earnestly desired should be told.

At length one of them, with a manner half ashamed, told the magistrate that one Thomas Rushton, a barber, called at her poor abode one day, and asked politely to look at her hair. Whether guessed his errand, is not clear; bu took off her cap at his bidding. on the rings of Saturn. She is now at the head of a bureau for measuring star plates for the new international chart of the heavens, and has five assistants she accepted the offer. only woman now on the Pacific once took out his scissors and cut whole of her hair. "See, your limber to the pacific once took out his scissors and cut who'e of her hair. "See, your henor," said she, "what he has done." The judge did see, and found that there were only little stumps of hair left, like pig's briscal work is Rose O'Halloran, who came to this country from Tipperary. She supports herself by teaching, but has a passion for stellar science. Reports of her observations often appear in astronomical magazines.

Bhotographic Branch.

Bhotographic Branch. One of the most important branches of the work of the Harvard Observa-tory is photographic, and this in turn The unfortunate women declared that

Before the composition now generally probable composition and temperature. Before the composition now generally specified the last three or four years Mrs. williamina Paton Fleming has been invented, there was an impression that "cruator of astronomical photographs" actual teeth taken from the mouths of at Harvard, and in her examination of dead bodies were employed by dentists to

### Part of the Cure.

A wealthy American who took the wat ers at Carlsbad last summer was given minute instructions by his physician, who dismissed him with this injunction: 'As for smoking, you must limit your self to three cigars daily; three light cigars and no more."

doctor if he could not reduce his allow ance of tobacco to two cigars, as it made him deathly sick to smoke.
"Why, man, what in the world do you smoke for at all if that is the case?"

"But, doctor, wasn't it you yourself who said 'three cigars a day and no more?' Of course, I thought they were part of the cure, and began upon them, though I never smoked before."

## A RETURN TO THE CLASSIC IN MARBLE.

Modern Melodies in Architecture in Washington.

NOTABLE NEW BUILDINGS.

Specimens of Design That Closely Follow the Example Set by Ancient Greece and Rome-Masterpieces of Builders' Art at National Capital.

Such recent atructures as the Carneels ibrary building and the new home of the Riggs Bank are looked upon by many as presaging a better architectural era for he National Capital. It is worthy of note that these beautiful specimens of design closely follow the classic model set by ancient Greece and Rome, a model which, so far as detail is concerned, has been adopted in the principal public buildings of this city, but the subtle harmony of which, as regards general aspect, has been hitherto sadly overlooked. It would seem that success in architectural design depends not upon detail, however classic and unexceptionable, put togther anyhow, but upon a just harmony of all the parts of a building in order that the whole may be beautiful, majestic, and attractive.

### Masterpleces of Architecture.

That this was the secret of the masterpieces of architecture of past uges is shown by those works which still survive. The Parthenon of Athens, as is attested even by its ruins, was a melody in marble, simple in its lines, but each line bearing its relative harmony and proportion with the same precision as is served in the notes of a musical composition. Beneath the dome of the Roman Pantheon, the visitor is sensible of an impression which be misses in far more pretentious modern works. The great architects of the Italian renaissance spent tacir lives in a study of the build-ings of the ancients, and produced mar-vels of design, which have been vainly imitated ever since.

### The Return to the Classic.

The return, then, to classic standards may be welcomed as an improvement in that art which is chiefly identified with the grandeur and heauty of a city. It is true that the Capitol, the Patent Office, old Postoffice, Treasury, and War, State and Navy Department buildings all abound in strictly classic detail. But this detail does not seem to produce in any one of the huildings manued that wonderful harmony. boildings named that wonderful harmony, majesty, and repose characteristic of classic models. The Pension Office building was designed after the model of the Farnese Palace in Rome, by Bramante, one of the triumphs of the Renaissance. The Far-nese Palace is described by those who have seen it as producing an effect of grandeur and elegance seldom equaled, but who will undertake to say that a like impression is conveyed by "Meigs" Barn?"
The Libra y of Congress building is in
the style of the French renaissance, a modification of the Italian, but, though more ornate, it lacks the dainty elegance and tasteful gorgeousness of the Louvre,

or the Grand Opera House in Paris. or the Grand Opera House in Farla.

Perhaps the failure of so many of the costly public buildings of this city, and, indeed, throughout the country, is due to the fact that attention has been lavished on detail, and the effect of the general design left to take care of itself.

Diversity of Styles in Washington. The dictum of St. Paul, "try all things, her a medal. Her services as a computer were sought at the Nautical Almanac office in Washington, and when she went abroad she received attention from Mary Somerville, George Eliot and other women farmang for justice. hold fast that which is good," has certainland, the agents of which make annual lan institute is a literal copy of a Romantual endowments. In 1865 she became rofessor of astronomy in Vassar College, a post which she occupied until In France, the trade is mostly in the Byzantine style. Any of the principal residence thoroughfares present specimens of nearly all architectural styles. For stone residences of a sump-tuous description, the Byzantine was, of sliks, inces, ribbons, haberdashery, and cheap jewelry, which they barter with the peasant women and girls for their tresses. ing to the rich carving which the style admirs of, and its generally heavy and imposing appearance. The residence of Christian Heurich, on New Hampshire Avenue, is a notable specimen of this funcy. A remarkable example of French ing residence of an eccentric lady on Massachusetts Avenue. There are copies of Venetian, Gothic, Italian, and Dutch re-naissance, and "Old Colonial," the latter type in vogue in this country from the reign of Queen Anne till about 1810. Some original specimens of this style are still to be seen here, such as the Octagon

### House, now the headquarters of an architectural club.

Quaint Old Georgetown Houses. In Georgetown many examples of the colonial style may be seen, and here, too, may be studied the transition to those stuccoed structures adorned with huge wooden cornices, "curliqued" extraordinary shapes, and writhing around the roofs and over windows like great scrpents. Highly ornamental wood-work, and much of it, was characteristic of this style, which prevailed from the falling into disuse of the colonial until a taste for plainness succeeded, and, in fine

low European models.
Such houses of stucco and ornamental woodwork as still survive are, in general, in a state of great dilapidation. the plaster having peeled off and the heavy cornices and pediments over the windows become rotten with the action of the weather. One successful example of this style, however, may be noted in the recently demolished facade of the house adjoining the Arlington Hotel annex on H Street, formerly occupied by the representative of Great Britain. It is doubtful if, for richness and elegance, this imposing front had its equal in this city in any of the latter specimens of taste in domestic architecture. The heavy ornice and brown-stone pediments over the windows agreed admirably with the general effect of massiveness. The court in front, with its brown-stone balustrade separating it from the pavement, all united to make this, to many persons, the gem of domestic architecture in this city, and its passing is therefore to be

### Proud of Their Burdens.

The early evening suburban trains coming into the Broad Street Station and the Reading terminal, in Philadelphia, contain a good sprinkling these days of young men and women carrying bags filled with golf clubs. The boys who lurk about the exits in the hope of picking up nickels and dimes for carrying ameli baggage let these people severely alone.

A young man alighted from one of the trains at the terminal a few days ago, accompanied by two young women. He accompanied by two young women. He was, consequently, loaded down with was, consequently, loaded down with three of the unwieldy bags—his own and those of his two companions. As he passed the gates he was approached by a toy, who cried "Carry yer baggare, mister" The young man simply waved him aside. Another boy, more worldly wise, took the first boy to task. "When yer in de business as long as me. he said, "you'll know better dan to waste yer breat on dem guys. Dem's gelf play-ers, dem is. Dey wouldn't let yer carry der stuff fer not'n'. Dey t'ink it's smart ler stuff fer not'n'. Dey t'ink it's smart to be seen carryin' dem clubs sroun' de streets. Some of 'em carries' 'em aroun' w'ot don't play golf at all. Don't you never tackle none o' dem people. Il not'in' in it."-Philadelphia Record